(Lth YEAR.) THE (No. 2499.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1794.

COPENHAGEN, *September* 9.

THE active and firm conduct of our government for the maintenance of its free navigation, in concert with Sweden, was attended with all the ſucceſs which could be expected from it. Yeſterday we received a declaration from the court of London, which avows its diſpoſition to pay for the cargoes of all the ſhips belonging to Daniſh ſubjects, which had been taken into Britiſh ports. The ſum total of theſe payments and that of the indemnities, amounts to 557,000 pounds ſterling. In conſequence of this joyful event, our fleet will be immediately diſarmed, and the Swediſh ſquadron will return to Carlſerona.

ANTWERP, *September* 6.

The republican army beſieges Sas de Gand; a great number of bombs have already been thrown into that place, and the poſſeſſion of L'Eccluſe facilitates in a high degree the conqueſt of Sas de Gand. This is a ſtrong fortreſs in Dutch Flanders, and a harbour, important by its ſituation, on the left branch of the weſtern Scheld. As ſoon as the place is taken, an invaſion into Zealand becomes more than probable, and that rich, but defenceleſs province, muſt ſubmit at the firſt appearance of the republicans. The ſiege of Sas de Gand is conducted by general Moreau, the conqueror of Ypres and L'Ecluſe.

A great number of tranſports and gun-boats are armed with the greateſt expedition at Oſtend. There is much reaſon to ſuppoſe, that this armament will ſerve at once to ſecond the projected attack of our troops on Zealand, and to baffle the efforts of a ſmall eſcadre under admiral Harvy, lately arrived at Fluſhing.

The combined powers intend to ſave Maeſtricht at all hazards, in order to check the victorious career of the republican armies.

However be the buſtle of the confederate deſpots, it does not damp the ſpirit of our armies; the republicans make immenſe preparations; and it is known at every hand, that they never threaten in vain.

LONDON, *September* 20.

The addreſs of the Spaniſh court to the nation, upon the late alarming progreſs of the French arms, is conceived in the moſt humiliating terms of confeſſion, and promiſes of amendment, on the part of the king, provided his ſubjects will aſſiſt him in defending their religion, and his authority. The cauſe they are engaged in, being ſtiled that of God, the people are informed that if they invoke the Divine Aſſiſtance, they will not want means to oppoſe the enemy; and that the king will put himſelf at their head. Beſides all this, their loving monarch, confiding in the loyalty of the Spaniards, is ſo much againſt burthening them with new taxes, that he is determined, as much as poſſible to reduce the expences of his court, and will reduce them to what is barely ſufficient to maintain the honour of ſovereignty. The addreſs concludes with calling upon the people to imitate the paternal care, and indefatigable zeal of their ſovereign.

Sept. 23. His Pruſſian majeſty has juſt received his third ſubſidy of £25,000. from England. As he was in want of many articles for the purpoſe of carrying on the war, againſt the Polith patriots, this ſupply will enable him to purchaſe them, and continue the ſiege of Warſaw.

The king of Pruſſia in all his declarations relative to the preſent inſurrection in Poland, attributes it to the common enemy, againſt whom the greater part of the powers of Europe are combined. His Pruſſian majeſty does not recollect that he thus pays the greateſt compliment to the French republic. If what he ſays be true, that the inſurrection in Poland has been occaſioned by France, it does her immortal honour, and entitles her to the applauſe and gratitude of all mankind.

The letters which have been received from the Britiſh officers who are priſoners in France are full of commendations of the liberal manner in which they are treated. "We were led to believe," ſays one of the officers in his letter, "that we ſhould find only cannibals, and we have met with none but Chriſtians."

The humanity with which the Britiſh priſoners are at preſent treated by the French is the beſt eulogium of the new ſyſtem which has taken place in that country.

It was a common practice during the American war, for the ſupporters of that diſgraceful meaſure, to invent ſtories of the cruelties of the Americans, who, it is ſaid, maſſacred every royaliſt that fell into their hands.—Tales of a ſimilar nature have been told, and with equal truth, during the preſent war.

In conſequence of an aſſertion in the treaſury papers, that a ſerjeant and ſeveral privates who had been taken priſoners by the French, had been put to death, the wife of the ſerjeant, we are informed, married a ſecond huſband, and the morning after her marriage received a letter from the firſt, who aſſured her that he was alive and well, and treated with great humanity!

When one of the ancient lawgivers was requeſted to puniſh a man who had aſſerted that a monarchical was preferable to a republican form of government, he made this reply—"Let the man live—if I were to put him to death, he might ſay in his laſt moments that I removed him out of the way in order that he might not be a witneſs to the truth of his aſſertion.—Let him live, and experience ſhall convince him that he has ſpoke raſhly and unwiſely."

Since the firſt inſtant, the debates in the national convention have been calm and diſpaſſionate. A principle of unanimity pervades the whole aſſembly, and indeed the whole republic; and the war, in which France is engaged, ſeems at length to have put an end to all party diſputes and animoſities.

Sept. 25. It is rumoured in Holland, that baron Van Gleichen is at this time employed on a plan of general pacification between the allied powers and the French republic. It is alſo reported that the French are demoliſhing the fortification of Sluys.

The court of Portugal, it appears, are equipping the whole of their naval force, and alſo making great exertions in the land ſervice to join the forces of Spain, &c. in the common cauſe of the coaleſced powers againſt France.

Letters received from Switzerland, ſay, that the troops of the Cantons are daily augmenting on the ſide of France; and all the inhabitants are ordered to take up arms upon the firſt movement of the French. From Piedmont it appears, that the French are ſtill retreating.

All letters and accounts from Italy by the Fluſhing mail almoſt agree in ſtating the gradual and entire retreat of the French from Italy, and that this might be performed with greater ſecurity, in many places their tents have been left ſtanding.

Numerous accounts from Spain down to the date of the 3d inſtant, agree with our late repreſentations reſpecting the check which the enemy have lately ſuſtained in the province of Guipuſcoa; but it does not appear that St. Sebaſtian and Fontarabia are yet re-taken.

A ſevere and general fever has been raging in the iſland of Corſica for ſome time paſt.

After the glorious action of the firſt of June, we were firmly perſuaded that the French would not riſk another engagement of equal magnitude this year, but would content themſelves with detaching ſmall ſquadrons to intercept our commerce; and this opinion has been juſtified by events. We conceived, that if a part of lord Howe's fleet had ſailed when the wind was favourable, it would have afforded protection to our homeward bound merchantmen; and we now think that the frigates at Spithead, Plymouth and Weymouth, ſhould be immediately ordered out on this ſervice: The expence to the nation would be no greater than at preſent, and the advantages would probably be conſiderable. We ſeldom preſume to adviſe the miniſtry, of whoſe wiſdom, integrity and patriotiſm, we are fully convinced, and hope that a ſingle hint, proceeding from the pureſt motives, will not be deemed diſreſpectful. Gen. Ev. Poſt.

A letter from Conſtantinople, dated the 12th ult. ſtates the melancholy circumſtance of three towns ſituate between Angore and Eſdrum, having been ſwallowed up on the 3d of July by an earthquake. One of theſe places, Tichogram, contained upwards of 5000 houſes, Amaſie, another of them, a ſtill greater number, and the third, Angrim, near 4000. It is added, that out of 100,000 ſouls, which they contained, not more than one tenth eſcaped; the remainder periſhed. This dreadful cataſtrophe has ſpread univerſal conſternation in that part of the world.

Sept. 27. A gentleman has ſubmitted to the merchants a propoſition, by which he engages to enable the ſmalleſt ſhip to protect herſelf at ſea from the largeſt ſhip that has ever been built. If the gentleman can make good his engagement, he will almoſt ſnatch the palm of glory from the hand of the ingenious inventor of the telegraph.

Several of the riotors who aſſiſted in thoſe diſgraceful riots which were committed in Birmingham three years ago were pardoned. The unfortunate men, however, who have been convicted of being concerned in the late riots, have been aſſured that they muſt not entertain a hope of mercy.

The accounts from Holland are moſt alarming. The duke of York is ſaid to have paſſed Nimeguen, and to be evidently on his retreat acroſs the Rhine; while, by the laſt movement of Clairfayt, he ſeems alſo to be on the route to croſs the ſame river. What may be the conſequence of this complete ſurrender of the field to the French our intelligent readers will reſolve. The poſſeſſion of Holland, which nothing could have given to the French but the guilt and folly of our miniſters, will add to the marine of our enemy ſuch power as muſt be tremendous, particularly when we conſider the ſituation and extent of the coaſt and ports from which that additional force will iſſue. If already they have committed ſuch deva[illegible] on the North Seas, what muſt be the havock in our trade, when to ſuch a length of coaſt they add all the ſhipping, the ſkill, and the induſtry of the Dutch? We may then be reduced to the melancholy ſituation, when even our ariſtocrats will not object, in parliament, to the cutting of canals, as there will be no other means of ſupplying London with coals.

Part of the troops lately encamped near Fluſhing, under the command of lord Mulgrave, is ordered for the Weſt-Indies. For this there are two reaſons—The troops are very much wanted in the Weſt-Indies; and the Dutch though they wanted them ſo little that they would not even admit them into their towns, or aſſign them quarters in the villages.

The duke of Bedford brings forward a motion for peace, in which every honeſt man in the country will wiſh his grace ſucceſs. He is to be ſeconded by the duke of Grafton. The queſtion to be brought forward before the receſs or deſolution. His grace will have of courſe much obloquy to encounter from government contractors, crimps, and ſinecure placemen.

SALEM, *November* 11.

Captain Henry Ruſt, in 21 days from l'Arcahaye, informs us, that Leogane was taken by the French on the 9th of October.

At l'Arcahaye, it was diſcovered on the 13th October, that the republican party intended riſing upon the town; their adverſaries attacked them, and impriſoned 64, whom they at midnight maſſacred in the moſt brutal manner, on the ſea ſhore. Captain Ruſt ſaw their dead bodies the next day floating on the water, moſt ſhockingly mangled.—Fifty others were ſhipped for Port-au-Prince. A Britiſh company of grenadiers arrived from St. Mark's the day captain Ruſt ſailed.

The French, back of Port au Prince, have ſtopped the water pipes that lead into the town from the mountains, which induced the inhabitants to forbid the Americans getting any water from the river, and they were dependent on the Britiſh captains for all the water they wanted.

In St. Domingo, general Levaux has taken the pariſh of Borgne, which had before been given up to the Spaniards.

Extract of a letter from Guadaloupe, to a merchant in this town, dated October 11, 1794.

"The French are victorious in this iſland—they have taken all Guadaloupe except Baſſeterre—they completely ſurrounded the Engliſh, who were obliged to capitulate upon the beſt terms they could, which was to ſurrender the troops—General Gray was permitted to go on board admiral Jarvis—this was done on the 7th of October. They have not received any reinforcement from France, but expect one daily."

Several captains from St. Mark's informed captain Ruſt, that many of the American veſſels there have been deprived of their regiſters by the elopement of the collector during the ſiege.

NEW-YORK, *November* 25.

Intelligence is received from Canada, that the weſtern poſts are certainly to be abandoned by the Britiſh.

We have received information that the treaty with the Six Nations was concluded about a fortnight paſt, to the entire ſatisfaction of our commiſſioner, who is now on his return.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 26.

Captain Johnſon, of the ſhip Adriana, 27 days from Jamaica, five days ago was boarded by three French 64's armed en flute, off the Cheſapeake, full of men, who informed him they were 30 days from Breſt; they alſo informed him that the French army had got poſſeſſion of Rotterdam, and was in every other quarter victorious, and that a ſeparate diviſion of the French army had beſieged Amſterdam.

That they informed him they ſailed from Breſt in company with a fleet, who had 20,000 troops on board for the Weſt-Indies; he was detained 12 hours with them, and uſed politely. Some French officers on board the Adriana, taken priſoners in the Weſt-Indies, ſhipped themſelves on board the French ſhips.

By the brig Peggy, captain Lawrence, from Liſbon, we are informed that Bilboa was in poſſeſſion of the French.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Briſtol, to his correſpondent in this city.

"I am greatly afraid our connexions will be cut off, that we ſhall not be able to hear from each other, as I am afraid the unhappy diſturbance will intercept our correſpondence.

"If a war ſhould commence between the two countries, I deſire you may have nothing to do with it, but as much as poſſible to live at peace with all men. Our country is in a very convulſed ſtate; the people are very uneaſy, and I dread the conſequence.

"The French carry every thing before them. I believe we are involved in a war, which we shall not get out of very soon. Government have their spies in every town, and if any perſon ſpeaks againſt their meaſures, they are ſent to priſon; ſo that people are afraid to communicate their ſentiments to each other. I hope their blind eyes will be opened before it is too late."

Extract of a letter from New-York, November 25.

"I ſaw the captain of a ſloop that left Bermuda the 5th inſtant, he ſays that the new governor had arrived in an American ſhip from London, and ſeemed determined to put an end to the depredations on American veſſels."

Poſtſcript of a letter from Pittſburg, dated Nov. 17, by yeſterday's expreſs.

"I have juſt heard that 77 priſoners are coming over from Waſhington. We have here already about eighty."

Letters received yeſterday from Pittſburg, mentioned, that his excellency the governor was to have left that place on the 18th, under the eſcort of the Philadelphia horſe.

London papers by the Pigou, down to the 27th September, contains the following very important intelligence.

From the COURIER of 26th September.

Yeſterday a meſſenger arrived from the continent, with intelligence of an event perhaps as calamitous as any that has occurred this war.

General Clairfayt has been defeated after an engagement of three days.

His army conſiſted of between 60 and 70,000, and was poſted between Maeſtricht and Liege; his right being encamped in the neighbourhood of the former, and his left occupying the ſtrong poſt of La Chartreuſe.

It was on the left wing the French made their principal attack—It commenced on the 17th inſtant, and it was not till the 19th that the French ſucceeded; with a loſs on the ſide of the Auſtrians of from 12 to 13,000.

The duke of York was defeated on the 17th with the loſs of 500 men.

The king of Pruſſia has been obliged to raiſe the ſiege of Warſaw.

From the MORNING HERALD of September 27.

The mail due yeſterday is not arrived.

Government, we are informed, are in poſſeſſion of intelligence of the moſt melancholy nature from the army of general Clairfayt. This brave, but unfortunate officer, with about 70,000 men under his command, was attacked by the enemy in immenſe force, on the 17th inſtant, between Maeſtricht and Liege. He ſuſtained the vigorous aſſault with his wonted courage and intrepidity, in a manner which, although eventually overpowered by ſuperiority of force, muſt reflect on him immortal honour. The engagement, it appears, laſted near three days, with very little intermiſſion; the two firſt of which he had apparently the advantage; but on the third, the enemy unfortunately ſucceeded in turning his left wing, and obliged him to make a precipitate retreat to Aix la Chapelle, with the loſs of upwards of 12,000 men.

This of courſe, occaſions a total change in the plan of operations in that quarter.—Maeſtricht is now, we fear, left entirely unprotected, and general Clairfayt muſt content himſelf with acting on the defenſive in the beſt manner he can, and ſaving the ſhattered remains of his defeated army. General Jourdan commanded the French troops in this affair, whoſe loſs is not mentioned, but muſt have been conſiderably greater than that of the allies.

Such is the account of the above diſaſter which is ſaid to have been received; but we entertain a confident hope that it will prove to be an exaggeration in the moſt material circumſtances attending the tranſaction.

General Pichegru is purſuing the duke of York with a force conſiſting of 80,000 men; and, as his royal highneſs cannot now hope for any ſuccours from the Auſtrian army, his plan, doubtleſs, will be, to effect a further retreat from the dangers with which he appears to be threatened.

THE DUKE OF YORK's ARMY.

As the late retreat of his royal highneſs from the vicinity of Bois-le-Duc engroſſes much of the public attention at this moment, the following further particulars relative to it, and the cauſes which led to that diſaſtrous occurrence, will not be unacceptable to our readers.

On the 14th inſtant, the French army, which for a long while before had kept at ſuch a diſtance from that of the Britiſh, as to make them almoſt forget it was ſtill in exiſtence, came ſuddenly upon their out poſts at Boxtel, Michael-Geſten, Gertmoſſ, and Chateau-de-Tourand-Dungau, in the neighbourhood of Bois-le-Duc. Theſe poſts were occupied by about 1500 men, under the command of general Deering, an experienced officer; but it was impoſſible for him to make any ſtand againſt the vaſt numbers that attacked him, and which amounted to 12 or 15,000 men. In the retreat of theſe poſts, which chiefly conſiſted of Heſſian cavalry, every thing that could impede the progreſs of a retreat, was borne done by horſes, waggons, &c. &c. in full gallop. The diſpoſitions made by general Deering in his emergency were, however, ſuch as to retard the progreſs of the enemy. In this important ſervice ſome regiments of Britiſh infantry bore a conſiderable ſhare.—The 89th regiment, commanded by lord Blarney, was drawn up as near to the road leading to Michael-Geſten, as the ſituation would permit, to cover the retreat by that way, which they did with ſo much firmneſs as to merit the thanks of his royal highneſs for their good conduct.

General Abercrombie was ſent to ſupport the out poſts after the French had got poſſeſſion of Boxtel, but it was impoſſible to make any impreſſion on the numerous forces of the enemy.—He conducted the retreat with great ability, but in the early part of it, it was attended with unavoidable confuſion, owing to the whole column of 5000 men, conſiſting of thoſe he took with him, and the troops which before occupied the poſts, having to paſs through a lane not twelve feet wide. The men, however, behaved with the greateſt coolneſs and courage.

One field piece, a ſix-pounder, belonging to the 12th regiment, was taken, notwithſtanding the gallant endeavours of captain Robertſon of the artillery, who did every thing in his power to ſave it, and narrowly eſcaped being cut to pieces by the enemy.

Colonel Burrard, of the guards, commanded the covering party, a ſervice in which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf particularly. By his good conduct and intrepidity, he effectually checked the enemy's huſſars, and ſaved many of our men.—He was the laſt man in the retreat, and very narrowly eſcaped being taken, by leaping over a ditch.

Captain Cheney, of the guards, had his coat cut through, and was ſlightly ſcratched. Captain Rutherford was taken when reconnoitring, by miſtaking the French huſſars for the regiment de Choiſeul. Captain Briſtow was taken in the retreat; but, except his being immediately ſtripped of his laced coat, was not otherwiſe ill uſed by the enemy.

On the out poſts joining the main army, a general retreat was immediately determined on; but, as ſuch an event had not been ſo ſoon looked for, there was little time for preparation; in conſequence of which, both the men and horſes, on their march to Grave, laboured under great inconvenience, no magazines having been eſtabliſhed in the rear of their former poſition. Luckily, however, the march was favoured by good weather, though the army did not find the night-watching, on a wide and dreary common, as tolerable as in the months of May and June.

It would, however, appear that the ſudden defeat of the out poſts at Bois-le-Duc was really a fortunate circumſtance for the Britiſh army; for it turned out, by after information, that the enemy only meant to draw the attention of the army to that quarter, the right of the army, till they ſhould have time to ſend a ſtrong body of troops round by the moraſs of Piele, which had been conſidered as a good covering on the left, but which, on better examination, was found but little fitted to preſent any ſerious obſtacle to a daring enemy. But before the enemy could effect their purpoſe, the army had made good its retreat, and reached its preſent poſition, near Grave, with a very inconſiderable loſs.

SAVANNA, *November 6.*

We learn from Liberty county, that a party of Indians, laſt week, plundered the houſes of two men named Johnſon and Baggs; they killed a daughter of Johnſon's, and ſcalped his ſon, three years old, who was alive and likely to do well; a ſickly infant of Bagg's they daſhed againſt the houſe, and left in the yard, ſuppoſing it to be dead, but it was alive after they went off: they alſo carried away ten negroes, the property of different perſons ſettled in the county.

WINCHESTER, *November 17.*

The right and left wings of the army acting againſt the inſurgents formed a junction at Parkinſon's ferry about the 8th inſt. where the main body remained on the 10th.

Previous to that day there had been a beating up for volunteers in the camp, to remain in the refractory counties for ſome time; a number turned out, but whether the quota wanted, we are not enabled to ſtate with preciſion.

Yeſterday and the day before about three hundred of the militia, belonging to ſome of the lower counties of this ſtate, arrived here, on their way home from the weſtern country, their further ſervices having been diſpenſed with by the commander in chief.

ANNAPOLIS, December 4.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ON the 10th day of laſt month Mr. Walter Dorſey moved in the houſe of delegates *four* reſolutions, the *third* and *fourth* of which (being only material) are as follow:

3. Reſolved, That Samuel Chaſe, Eſquire, in holding and exerciſing the office of chief juſtice of the court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for Baltimore county, being at the ſame time chief judge of the general court of this ſtate, is guilty of a violation of the conſtitutional laws of the land. Wherefore,

4. Reſolved by the general aſſembly of Maryland, two thirds of all the members of each houſe concurring, That the governor be and he is hereby requeſted to remove the ſaid Samuel Chaſe from the office of chief judge of the general court of this ſtate.

The houſe ordered a copy of the reſolutions to be tranſmitted to the chief juſtice, and appointed the firſt day of December for the deciſion of the ſaid reſolutions. On Monday laſt Mr. Chaſe appeared at the bar, and made his defence in a ſpeech, in which he made three points. 1ſt. That the houſe had NO JURISDICTION of the caſe, for that a judge was removeable ONLY for *miſbehaviour* ON CONVICTION IN A COURT OF LAW, agreeably to the 40th article in the form of government.—2d. That he was not guilty of *any violation of the conſtitution*, by holding, at the *ſame* time, the office of chief judge of the general court, and the office of chief juſtice of the court of oyer, &c. for Baltimore county. 3d. That if the holding the *ſaid two judicial* offices was contrary to the conſtitution, that the *puniſhment propoſed*, of deprivation of the *higher* office, was not *proportioned* to the *offence*, but *unjuſt* and *vindictive*.

The houſe adjourned as ſoon as Mr. Chaſe had delivered his ſpeech; and on the *next* day, upon motion that the houſe aſſent to the *third* reſolution, the *previous* queſtion was called for and put, "that the ſaid queſtion be NOW put?" and *twenty-nine* members voted in the *affirmative*, and *thirty-two* in the negative, as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Meſſieurs Dorſey, Hopewell, Mackall, Freeland, Digges, T. Worthington, Merryman, Goldſborough, Carroll, Gale, Nutter, Martin, Gordon, Wootton, Earle, Wilſon, Robins, Baer, Jamiſon, Shriver, Jarrett, Montgomery, Douglaſs, Schnebely, Kerſner, Hughes, Davis, Luckett, Lynn. 29.

NEGATIVE.

Meſſieurs J. Worthington, Brogden, Ridout, Hall, Brome, M'Pherſon, Ridgely, Ridgely, of Wm. Kerr, Harwood, Waggaman, Frazier, Craig, R. Bond, Hollingſworth, Sprigg, T. Clark, Quynn, Key, Kent, Brown, Dennis, Whittington, Beatty, J. Bond, M'Comas, Driver, M'Kim, Winchester, Oneale J. Johnſon, Creſap. 32.

In conſequence of this deciſion the STAIN queſtion was loſt.

After the houſe had thus refuſed to put *any* queſtion on the *third* reſolution, on motion that the houſe aſſent to the *fourth* reſolution, the *previous* queſtion was called for and put, "that the ſaid queſtion be NOW put?" and it was reſolved in the *affirmative*; and thereupon the *main* queſtion was then put, and *twenty* members voted in the *affirmative*, and *forty-one* in the negative, as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Meſſieurs Dorſey, Hopewell, Digges, Freeland, Goldſborough, Wootton, T. Clark, Robins, Wilſon, Baer, Jamiſon, Beatty, Shriver, Jarrett, Douglaſs, Schnebely, Kerſner, Hughes. 20.

NEGATIVE.

Meſſieurs J. Worthington, Brogden, Ridout, Hall, Mackall, Brome, M'Pherſon, Ridgely, T. Worthington, Ridgely, of Wm. Merryman, Kerr, Harwood, Carroll, Gale, Nutter, Waggaman, Frazier, Martin, Gordon, Craig, R. Bond, Hollingſworth, Sprigg, Quynn, Key, Kent, Earle, Brown, Dennis, Whittington, J. Bond, M'Comas, Montgomery, Driver, M'Kim, Winchester, Oneale, J. Johnſon, Creſap, Lynn. 41.

A correſpondent obſerves, that he was preſent in the houſe of delegates on Tueſday, when the reſolution, "that Mr. Chaſe had violated the conſtitution, by holding, at the *ſame* time, *two judicial offices*," was propoſed for deciſion, when the houſe determined that the ſaid queſtion ſhould *not* be put, by 32 againſt 29. It appears, ſays our correſpondent, that the houſe, by refuſing to give *any opinion* on the ſaid reſolution, muſt have been governed by *one* of *two* reaſons, 1ſt. that the ſubject matter of the ſaid reſolution was *improper* for the deciſion of the houſe: this could only be on the admiſſion, that they had *no jurisdiction* of the caſe; or that the chief juſtice was *not* guilty of a violation of the conſtitution, by holding, at the *ſame* time, *two judicial offices*. The houſe had before reſolved, that the general aſſembly were the *guardians* of the rights and liberties of the people, and as *ſuch*, bound to notice any infractions of the conſtitution.

It appears, that twenty members voted in favour of the *fourth* reſolution, "that the governor be requeſted to remove Mr. Chaſe from his office of chief judge of the general court." The by-ſtanders remarked, that *the houſe* had *not* determined that Mr. Chaſe had been guilty of *any offence*, and that therefore it appeared very ſtrange to them, that leſs than one third ſhould ſtill vote to turn him out of his office of chief judge of the ſtate. The *majority* of the houſe had refuſed to give any opinion on the queſtion, "whether Mr. Chaſe had violated the conſtitution," either for want of juriſdiction, or from an opinion that the holding *two judicial* offices was not a violation of the conſtitution; it is therefore obvious, that theſe twenty members voted to deprive the chief juſtice of his *higher* office, either for what they conceived a violation of the conſtitution, or for ſome *other* objection that was never brought forward in public, and againſt which he had no opportunity to defend himſelf. As no cauſe for the removal of the chief juſtice appeared to the houſe, theſe members ought *not* to have voted to degrade and puniſh him for the offence alleged in the *third* reſolution, and much leſs for any *private* reaſons.

Our correſpondent obſerves, that the twenty-nine members who voted to put a queſtion on the *third* reſolution, by *neceſſary implication*, determined that the houſe had *juriſdiction* of the caſe; becauſe, if they had no *juriſdiction*, it was *improper* to give *any* opinion on the reſolution propounded.

Our correſpondent alſo obſerves, that the twenty members who voted for the *fourth reſolution*, muſt neceſſarily have determined *three queſtions*. 1ſt. That the houſe had juriſdiction of the caſe. 2d. That Mr. Chaſe was guilty of a violation of the conſtitution, by holding *two judicial* officer. 3d. That for ſuch offence he ought to be puniſhed with a deprivation of his permanent and valuable office, that is, of chief judge of the ſtate.

It did not eſcape obſervation, that the following gentlemen, Meſſieurs Dorſey, Hopewell, Digges, Freeland, Goldſborough, Wootton, T. Clark, Baer, Jamiſon, Beatty, Shriver, Jarrett, Douglas, Schnebely, Kerſner, and Hughes, who voted in favour of the *fourth* reſolution, had, a few minutes *before*, voted that the removal from the office of chief judge of the general court was *not* the proper puniſhment for the of-

fence, that the chief juſtice, in their opinion, had committed. It is incumbent on theſe gentlemen, and the public expect, they will aſſign ſome reaſons for this *new, extraordinary*, and *inconſiſtent* conduct,

Our correſpondent further obſerves, that one of the members of Prince-George's county, who was not in the houſe at any time of the day of hearing Mr. Chaſe, appeared on the next day, and voted in favour of juriſdiction, condemnation and puniſhment, without hearing the argument and defence of the chief juſtice.

By his EXCELLENCY
JOHN HOSKINS STONE, Eſquire,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,
In COUNCIL,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly of Maryland did, by an act paſſed at November ſeſſion, 1790, entitled, "An act directing the times, places and manner, of holding elections for repreſentatives of this ſtate, in the congreſs of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this ſtate for chooſing a preſident and vice-preſident of the United States, and for the regulation of the ſaid elections, and alſo to repeal the act of aſſembly therein mentioned," direct, that the governor and council after having received the returns, papers and inſtruments, containing the number of votes for each candidate for repreſentatives of this ſtate, in the congreſs of the United States, ſhould enumerate and aſcertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and perſon choſen as repreſentatives, and by proclamation, ſigned by the governor, and diſperſed through the ſtate, declare the names of the perſons duly elected as repreſentatives;

We, in purſuance of the directions of the ſaid act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us it appears, that George Dent, Gabriel Duvall, Jeremiah Crabb, Thomas Sprigg, Samuel Smith, Gabriel Chriſtie, William Hindman, and William Vans Murray, Eſquires, are duly elected repreſentatives of this ſtate, in the congreſs of the United States.

Given, in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the great ſeal of the ſtate of Maryland, this twenty-ſeventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four.

J. H. STONE.

By order of the board,
JOHN KILTY, Clerk of the council.

To be SOLD, at VENDUE, on Saturday the 6th inſtant, for CASH only, at the Old Armoury, near the Stadt Houſe, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

The following Articles, viz.

1 Chintz Counterpane,	10 Shifts,
1 Pair of Sheets,	8 Aprons,
2 Pair of pillow caſes,	17 Handkerchiefs,
3 Bed quilts,	9 Caps,
4 Damaſk napkins,	2 Black ſilk cloaks,
4 Table cloths,	1 Muſlin ditto,
6 Silk gowns,	2 Shawls,
2 Ditto petticoats,	2 Pair of ſtays,
5 Calico gowns,	2 Pair of ſilk ſhoes,
2 Short ditto,	And ſundry other ſmall
11 Petticoats of different kinds,	articles.

Likewiſe will be offered for ſale, at the ſame time, a quantity of dry goods, viz. Ladies and men's hats; calicoes; muſlins; ſilk ſtockings; black lace; and a number of other articles.

Annapolis December 3, 1794.

To be SOLD, on Friday the 26th inſtant, if fair, if not the firſt fair day thereafter, at the dwelling of the late SAMUEL HANSON, Eſq; of Charles county, deceaſed,

A NUMBER of valuable SLAVES, among whom are a carpenter, ſhoemakers, and ſeveral very promiſing boys. Alſo, at the ſame time, will be ſold, a variety of ſtock, houſehold and kitchen furniture, and plantation utenſils. A twelve month's credit will be given on the above ſale, for all ſums above five pounds, on the purchaſer's giving bond with good ſecurity, and for all ſums under, ready money will be required.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Executor.

N. S. All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of the above deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, regularly proved, that they may be diſcharged, and all thoſe indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment to the executor.

H. H. C.

Charles county, December 1, 1794.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will ſit every day during this ſeſſion, to hear complaints.

By order,

C. WAYMAN, Clk.

November 5, 1794.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will ſit every day, during this ſeſſion, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the committee room of the Houſe of Delegates.

By order,

A. GOLDER, Clk.

November 5, 1794.

*** ALMANAC's, for the year 1795, for ſale at this OFFICE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE late editor of the MARYLAND JOURNAL and BALTIMORE ADVERTISER, having determined to go into a different line of buſineſs, takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his friends and patrons, and informs them that he has declined any farther concern in the above-mentioned paper, in favour of Mr. FRANCIS BRUMFIELD, who will now continue to publiſh the ſame, under the firm of

BRUMFIELD and Co.

As this gentleman has been regularly bred to the printing buſineſs, and has had ſome experience in compilation and in correcting for the preſs, I make no doubt of his conducting this old and eſtabliſhed paper to the ſatisfaction of the public: With this perſuaſion, I would recommend him to my former friends and correſpondents, making no doubt of his aſſiduity and attention to preſerve the circulation and reputation of the firſt and moſt uſeful advertiſing paper in the ſtate of Maryland.

I am, with much eſteem,
the public's obliged and
very humble ſervant,
JAMES ANGELL.

Baltimore, October 31, 1794.

To the Patrons and Friends of the MARYLAND JOURNAL and BALTIMORE ADVERTISER.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been enabled, by the aid of ſome of my connexions, to obtain an intereſt in the MARYLAND JOURNAL and BALTIMORE ADVERTISER, formerly conducted under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM GODDARD, and lately by Mr. JAMES ANGELL, I have been induced to undertake the ſame: And as I have now the materials for this work, and the aſſiſtance of ſome excellent workmen, I flatter myſelf, I ſhall be enabled to preſerve the reputation ſo juſtly due to this widely circulating and uſeful paper.

Nothing ſhall be wanting, on my part, to make it acceptable to a diſcerning and generous public; and I hope it will yet fully anſwer the ſentiments couched under the motto prefixed to it by its firſt editor:

"*Omne tulit punctum, qui miſcuit utile dulci,*
"*Lectorem delectando, pariterque monendo.*"

I propoſe to publiſh as formerly, every *Tueſday* and *Friday*; and the price to ſubſcribers will be *twenty ſhillings* per annum.

As there are near 2000 of theſe papers diſperſed over this ſtate, and every other ſtate of America, every publiſhing day, the advantage of *advertiſing* in the *Journal* muſt be obvious to all mercantile characters, and the public in general: And it may be further obſerved to my friends and cuſtomers, that great precaution will be taken to diſplay their *advertiſements* in the beſt manner poſſible.

Happy in the patronage and friendſhip of the learned in every profeſſion, their performances will be received with gratitude, and inſerted in the moſt conſpicuous part of this work: But as I wiſh to defend and protect the reputation of my fellow-citizens, ſo I muſt declare againſt the reception of any pieces tending to the diſgrace of religion and virtue, or the good name of individuals.

The *Journal*, as heretofore, ſhall contain news *foreign* and *domeſtic*, the *congreſſional debates*, and every other ſpecies of intereſting intelligence: Being determined to uſe the moſt indefatigable endeavours to render it a vehicle of information, pleaſure, and improvement, I truſt the public will continue their kind favour and indulgence, to their

Moſt humble, and
obedient ſervant,
FRANCIS BRUMFIELD.

Baltimore, October 31, 1794.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for READY MONEY, on Friday the 19th day of December, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at the late dwelling place of Mrs. SARAH GREEN, deceaſed, in Anne-Arundel county,

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of the deceaſed, conſiſting of negroes, horſes, cattle, hogs, and ſome houſehold furniture. The ſale to commence at eleven o'clock, A. M.

LANCELOT GREEN, Executor.

N. B. All perſons having claims againſt the above eſtate are requeſted to bring them in on the above day, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment.

L. G.

November 24, 1794.

To be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Wedneſday the 10th of December next, if fair, otherwiſe the firſt fair day, at the Eaſtern Branch ferry,

THE perſonal eſtate of GARLAND CALLIS, deceaſed, conſiſting of negroes, horſes, cattle, ſheep, hogs, and houſehold furniture. The negroes are uncommonly likely. For part of this property three years credit will be given, upon the purchaſer's giving approved ſecurity, and paying the intereſt annually. The other part will be ſold on twelve months credit, with intereſt from the day of ſale.

ANTHONY ADDISON, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. All perſons having legal claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to exhibit them.

Barnaby, November 14, 1794.

Teachers of Muſic.

ANY perſon well qualified to teach the HARPSICORD and FORTE PIANO, will meet with encouragement in this city.

Annapolis, October 12th, 1794.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on ſix months credit, at the ſubſcriber's plantation, near the Head of South river, on Monday the 15th of December, about 10 o'clock, if fair, if not the firſt fair day,

THREE NEGROES, one a healthy promiſing young fellow, about fifteen years of age, a valuable young woman, and a healthy male child, the woman is equal to any in the ſtate, either for plantation or kitchen work, ſhe ſpins and knits well; alſo a parcel of joiners tools. This property will certainly be ſold.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN SMITH, of ANTHONY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are once more deſired to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the 15th of December, in order that the eſtate may be ſettled.

MARGARET SMITH, Adminiſtratrix.

November 25, 1794.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, at the houſe of Mr. HENRY MEDLEY, in the town of Nottingham, on Tueſday the 9th day of December next, if fair, or on the firſt fair day,

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of the late Mr. FIELDER BOWIE, conſiſting of about forty valuable NEGROES, among whom are tradeſmen, houſe ſervants, and men well acquainted with farming, and all kinds of plantation work, ſome very healthy looking women, boys and girls, a number of cattle and horſes, a new waggon and a chariot, and a parcel of houſehold furniture. The property will be ſold upon twelve months credit, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, to

ALLEN BOWIE, Adminiſtrator.

Nottingham, November 7, 1794.

Matthew and John Beard,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And now OPENING for SALE, at their STORE at Beard's Point warehouſe, on South river,

A variety of GOODS ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon, amongſt which are,

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe clothes; valencias; royal ribs; ſatinets; laſting; a variety of faſhionable coloured caſimers; ſtuffs of all kinds; mens worſted hoſe; womens cotton ditto; Iriſh linens; chintzes and calicoes of the moſt approved figures; cloth coloured ſewing ſilk and threads; oſnabrig and other threads; muſlins and muſlinets; black mode; black, white, and blue Perſians; cambrick; humhums; Marſeilles quilting; Ruſſia ſheeting; ditto duck; ticklenburg; oſnabrigs; rolles; German dowlaſs; Haerlem ſtripes; matchcoat and roſe blankets; mens coarſe and fine hats; ladies black and white ditto; checks; drillings; bed-ticking; elegant veſts patterns; muſlin cravats; pocket handkerchiefs; tapes; worſted binding; broad and narrow ribands; faſhionable ſhoe and knee-buckles; coat and veſt buttons, &c. &c.

Alſo ſpirit; Weſt India rum; old peach brandy; ſherry wine; red port ditto; molaſſes; loaf and brown ſugars; hyſon and congo teas; coffee; chocolate; pepper; allſpice; ſalt petre; pounded ginger; raiſins; cheeſe; rice; St. Ubes ſalt; window glaſs, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d nails; iron pots; Dutch ovens; ſpades; narrow axes; cart-wheel boxes; hand and laſh-ſaws; ſcrew augers; hinges and ſcrews; ſtock locks; drawing knives; joiner's glue; Weſt-India cotton; ſcrubbing bruſhes; tea china; glaſs ware; queen's ware; tea trays; hand boards; ſpoons; caſe knives and forks, &c. &c. all of which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, as uſual.

November 9, 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to JOHN PETTY, late of Annapolis, deceaſed, on his own account, are requeſted to pay the ſame to PHILIP BARTON KEY, of Annapolis, and all perſons having claims againſt the eſtate are requeſted to lodge their claims, properly authenticated, with the ſame gentleman, as ſoon as poſſible; and all creditors are deſired to take notice, that the ſubſcriber will, on the ſecond Monday in May next, at the houſe of Mr. GEORGE MANN, in the city of Annapolis, proceed to make a dividend of the aſſets on hand in part ſatisfaction of the debts.

WILLIAM PETTY, Executor of JOHN PETTY, deceaſed.

Annapolis, November 13, 1794.

I HEREBY forewarn all perſons whatſoever from hunting within my incloſures, either with dog or gun, after this date, as I am determined to proſecute all offenders with the utmoſt rigour of the law.

HEZEKIAH WAYMAN.

Middle Neck, November 25, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition to the next general aſſembly of Maryland for a ſupport, as I am rendered, by pain and other ſickneſs, unable to ſupport myſelf.

ANNE WALKER.

St. Mary's county, October 6, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, at Chaptico.

MR. THOMAS JOHNSTON,
Mr. William Grindall,
Mr. Joſhua Millard,
Miſs Peggy Jordan Bond,
Francis Hamerſley, Eſq;
Mr. Jos. Newton,
Mr. Reuben Craig, 3.

JOSIAH B. GRIDALL, P. M.

TAKEN up by JAMES MOSS, living on Hackett's Point, a small BATTEAU, fixteen feet long and four feet and an half wide. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Monday the 15th day of December next, if fair if not the firſt fair day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Meſſieurs YATES and CAMPBELL's vendue ſtore, in Baltimore-town, I ſhall EXPOSE to SALE the following property, to wit:

A TRACT or parcel of LAND lying in Baltimore county, called CARROLL'S SCRUTINY, ſaid to contain five hundred and ſeventy-ſix acres, formerly the property of the PRINCIPIO COMPANY, purchaſed of the State of Maryland, by Mr. Mark Alexander, and from which purchaſe he hath been releaſed; the whole of this land will be ſold together or in ſmall quantities, ſo as to accommodate thoſe who may be deſirous of becoming purchaſers, and on the following terms, viz. a credit of two years from the firſt day of December 1794, one half of the principal, and the intereſt on the whole, to be paid on or before the firſt day of December 1795, and the remaining half, and the intereſt thereon, on or before the firſt day of December, 1796. Two thirds of the principal may be paid in depreciation or other liquidated ſpecie certificates, iſſued by the State of Maryland, or ſix per cent. ſtock of the United States, one third in the deferred ſtock of the United States, and the intereſt in ſpecie only. Bonds with approved ſecurity will be required of the purchaſers immediately, and ſhould they refuſe or neglect to bond when required, they ſubject themſelves to all loſs, if any, on a ſecond ſale, and all expences attending the firſt. Information reſpecting this property may be had of major Thomas Yates, of Baltimore-town.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent for the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, November 12, 1794.

By virtue of a decree and order of the Court of Chancery, the ſubſcriber will offer, at PUBLIC SALE, on the PREMISES, on Tueſday the 9th day of December, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at one o'clock,

A TRACT of LAND, called BLUE PLAINS, and a ſmaller one adjoining, called ADDISON'S GOODWILL, lying in Prince-George's county, containing, together, upwards of 500 acres, late the property of GEORGE FRASER HAWKINS, deceaſed, and now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. WILLIAM BAYLEY. This land lies on the river Patowmack, nearly oppoſite to Alexandria, about four miles from the federal city, and in a genteel and agreeable neighbourhood; the land is of a good quality, a great part of it well adapted to farming, and has a ſufficiency of timber for its ſupport. The improvements are, a convenient dwelling houſe, kitchen, meat houſe, corn houſe, and dairy, and a good tobacco houſe and barn. There is on another part of the land, a tenement, conſiſting of a dwelling houſe (with ſuitable out houſes), at preſent occupied as a tavern, at which a ferry to Alexandria is kept. Theſe tracts, with the improvements, will be ſold together, on the following terms: The purchaſer to give bond, with ſecurity, to the ſubſcriber, as truſtee, for the payment of one half of the purchaſe money, with legal intereſt, within one year, and the remainder, with legal intereſt, within eighteen months from the day of ſale.

A plot of the land will be ſhewn, and further particulars reſpecting the title and conveyance, will be made known at the ſale, which will be at the tavern above deſcribed.

W. KILTY, Truſtee.

Nov. 7, 1794.

Peter Malcolm, vs. *Matthew Lodge, & Co.*

THIS is to give notice, that I have iſſued out of the general court of the weſtern ſhore, an attachment againſt the ſaid Matthew Lodge, and company, agreeable to the act for the better regulating attachments, which ſaid writ is returnable to the next May term, and, that unleſs the ſaid Matthew Lodge, and company, ſhall return and diſcharge their debts, or give bail according to the act aforeſaid, that all their real and perſonal eſtate will be ſold for the ſatisfaction of their creditors.

PETER MALCOLM.

Annapolis, November 4, 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of EDWARD GAITHER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, and to the ADMINISTATORS of ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make payment, on or before the 20th day of February next, and thoſe having claims are deſired to bring them in, legally atteſted, for payment.

HENRY GAITHER, } Adminiſtrators.
WILLIAM MERRIKEN, }

November 7, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, to paſs a law, ſimilar to a law of the ſtate of Virginia, for the purpoſe of giving a more ſpeedy remedy againſt delinquent ſubſcribers to the Patowmack Company, and for altering the place of receiving tolls on the upper part of the river Patowmack, alſo for regulating the boats employed on the inland navigation of the ſaid river. w8

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harriſon, and ſtate of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarkſburgh. For terms apply to JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

FALL GOODS.

The ſubſcriber, at his STORE near the DOCK, is now OPENING, for SALE,

A very general ASSORTMENT of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Which he will ſell on the loweſt terms for CASH, or on the uſual credit, to his punctual cuſtomers.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

October 29, 1794.

In CHANCERY, October 21, 1794.

Gabriel Peterſon Vanhorn, vs. *William Willett.*

THE complainant, Gabriel Peterſon Vanhorn, applies to this court for a decree to record a deed indented, executed by William Willett, on the ſeventh day of October, 1791, for conveying unto him the ſaid Vanhorn, in fee, a tract of land, in Prince-George's county, called *Scott's Fancy*, containing 117 acres, for the conſideration of two hundred pounds, and two horſes with a ſtage waggon.

He ſtates, that the ſaid William Willett, hath removed from this ſtate, out of the reach of the proceſs of this court; and it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted at leaſt four weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the twentieth day of December next, to the intent that public notice may be given of his application to this court, and that the ſaid William Willett, or his heirs, or repreſentatives, or any perſon that may conceive himſelf intereſted in the premiſes, may be warned to appear in this court, on the third Tueſday in March, to ſhew cauſe, if any there be, wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs agreeably to the complainant's prayer.

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

A NOVEL,

In ONE VOLUME, Duodecimo,

ENTITLED,

MARIA:

OR,

The TRIUMPH of PERSEVERANCE.

By a CITIZEN of MARYLAND.

THE work to be printed on good paper, in a neat type, price to ſubſcribers 6/9 in boards, or 8/4 handſomely bound, to be paid on the delivery of the book.

Subſcriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancery court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 20th of December next, on the premiſes,

A TRACT of LAND, called STRATLY, containing about ninety acres; and part of a tract called SPARROW'S REST, adjoining the other tract, containing about forty acres, late the property of RICHARD COWMAN, deceaſed. Theſe lands lie on the Head of Rhode river, near South river church, are adapted to the cultivation of corn and tobacco, and have a great proportion of meadow ground. On the premiſes are a comfortable dwelling houſe, kitchen, negro quarter, and a new tobacco houſe. Two years credit will be given, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, and paying the intereſt annually. Any perſon deſirous of viewing theſe lands previous to the day of ſale, will pleaſe to apply to JOSEPH COWMAN, living near them.

The creditors of the late RICHARD COWMAN are requeſted to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, on or before the 20th day of March next.

THOMAS TONGUE, } Truſtees.
JOSEPH COWMAN, }

Anne-Arundel county, October 28, 1794.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

THERE is at the plantation of JOHN LEE, living near South river church, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a ſmall ſorrel HORSE, about 12½ hands high, appears to be about 15 years old, branded on the near buttock T H, joined together, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſome ſaddle ſpots, a ſwitch tail, and hanging mane. The owner may have him again on proving proverty and paying charges.

In CHANCERY, November 5, 1794.

ORDERED, That the report of HENRY H. CHAPMAN, truſtee for the ſale of certain lands in Charles county, mortgaged to FORREST and STODDERT, by BENJAMIN REEDER, be approved, and that the ſale by him made of the ſaid lands, on the thirty-firſt of October laſt, unto JOHN HAW, be ratified and confirmed, unleſs cauſe to the contrary be ſhewn, on or before the ſecond Tueſday in February next, provided a copy of this order be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette before the firſt day of December next.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,

STUEBEN'S MILITARY EXERCISE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THIS STATE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN DAVIDSON, late of the city of Annapolis, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their reſpective claims to *Thomas Harwood* and *John Muir*; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment to either of ſaid gentlemen, who are reſpectively authoriſed by the ſubſcriber to receive the amount and give acquittances. And all the creditors of ſaid John Davidſon, are requeſted to appear with their claims, properly authenticated, at the Counting-houſe of Meſſieurs Wallace and Muir, on the laſt Monday in October, 1795, to receive their proportionate diviſion of aſſets, then on hand.

ELEANOR DAVIDSON, Adminiſtratrix, of JOHN DAVIDSON.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Marlborough, on Tueſday the 22d of July, a negro man named NED, of a very black complexion, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, he has loſt two of his upper fore teeth; had on and took with him a mixed coloured broad cloth coat, a pair of green cotton trouſers, a pair of green breeches, a white cotton jacket, a white linen ſhirt, and many other cloaths not ſufficiently known to be deſcribed. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow and ſecures him, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the diſtance exceeds twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable expences, if brought home.

EDWARD HENRY CALVERT.

☞ EDWARDS's BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been conſiderably enlarged within theſe few weeks paſt, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earlieſt and moſt authentic information, both foreign and domeſtic, ſhall be given in this paper, and from its very extenſive circulation throughout the union, it is preſumed to be an important vehicle for advertiſements, &c. &c. Subſcriptions for the above at SIX DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on ſubſcribing,) are taken in at the Printing-office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-ſtreet, Baltimore.

*** Advertiſements not exceeding a ſquare, inſerted four times for *one* dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the lower ferry of Patapſco, ſome time in June paſt, a bright mulatto man named GEORGE, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, with long buſhy wool, he is very fond of ſtrong drink, and when in liquor is very talkative; his cloathing is unknown; he has rowed in the ferry boat at the lower ferry of Patapſco theſe five or ſix years, and is known by a great number of people that have croſſed that ferry. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, by

ANNE MERCER, Adminiſtratrix of PEREGRINE MERCER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed.

July 15, 1794.

WANTED,

A MULATTO YOUTH, from ſeventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honeſty and ſobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency.

JACOB BRADLEY.

Prince-George's county, October 15, 1794.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcribers intend again to petition the general aſſembly, to make them compenſation for tobacco loſt during the late war from Patowmack inſpection houſe, which they have been obliged to make good to the holders of the notes.

ANNE DENT, Executrix,
THEODORE DENT, Executor, of PETER DENT.

Charles county. September 20, 1794.

THE inhabitants of Charles-town, in Charles county, intend to apply to the next general aſſembly to paſs a law for inſtituting and regulating a market in ſaid town, and to prevent all perſons from ſuffering ſwine, geeſe and goats going at large in ſaid town.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.